

The Livelihoods of Nara Palace Local Residents: Site Conservation Issues and Solutions

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Abstract

Nara Palace is an important location in the history of Japanese archaeological site conservation because conservation work here started early, the project is large scale, and a number of participants are involved. The history of conservation at this site went passed through a number of complex stages over more than a century, including initial discovery, calls for protection, damage, initiation of a conservation movement, designation as a historic site, acquisition of land by the Japanese government, implementation of a plan for protection, and the construction of a national historical park. There have also been frequent conflicts with the livelihoods of local residents during the conservation process, especially during the 1960s and 1970s.

The aim of this paper is to summarize and discuss a number of examples of these conflicts, including the prices for land acquisition, the scope of designations, and reconstructing residences, as well as other situations that have influenced local residents. The experiences discussed in this paper reveal a number of possible solutions to the issues faced by local residents that can be applied to further harmonious coexistence at the Nara Palace site, and also provide a valuable experience base for other archaeological sites in similar situations.

Keywords

Nara Palace Site, Archaeological Site Conservation, Local Residents

平城宮跡保存に関する地域住民生活の問題点と解決策

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要旨

平城宮跡は、その保存整備の歴史が長く、広範囲にわたり、参加者が多様であるという点から、日本の考古遺跡保存の歴史において重要な位置づけにある。その保存整備の過程は複雑で、発見された当初から保存意識が呼びかけられたが、遺跡の損傷が明らかになると、いよいよ保存運動が本格的に始まった。その後、国による特別史跡への指定と遺跡全域の購入、保存構想の実施を経て国営歴史公園として整備されるまで100年余りの歴史がある。その過程において、とくに1960年代から70年代にかけて、平城宮跡の保存整備をめぐり、地元の住民生活との葛藤が繰り返し見られたことは注目に値する。

本稿は、平城宮跡の保存と地元住民との間に見られた対立として、国による遺跡の買い上げ価

格や、史跡指定の区域、住民側の建造物の改築・増築などを分析した上で、これら対立の原因と今後の解決策に関して考察を行った。本研究により、平城宮跡の保存における対立や衝突などについてどのような解決策が実現され、地元住民との共生を達成したかが明らかにされることで、同様の問題を抱える他の遺跡の保存整備に対し、問題解決を達成した先行例を提示することが期待される。

キーワード

平城宮跡、遺跡保存、地域住民

1. Research Background

The balance between archaeological site conservation and local residents' livelihood are widely appealed and emphasized by international organizations and some countries. Some treaties were enacted related to this topic, such as the Article 2 in *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage* (1990) by ICOMOS. The article states that "Active participation by the general public must form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is essential where the heritage of indigenous peoples is involved. Participation must be based upon access to the knowledge necessary for decision making. The provision of information to the general public is therefore an important element in integrated protection." Other typical case is the conservation of Asuka Area in Japan. In 1980, *Special Measures Law Concerning Preservation of Historical Natural Features and Maintenance of Living Environment in Asuka Village* (『明日香村における歴史的風土の保存及び生活環境の整備等に関する特別措置法』) was enacted, two essences of which are conservation of historical landscape and improvement of local residents' livelihood. Therefore, a key point for the sustainable conservation of archaeological site is to solve the issues concerning local resident's livelihood.

In general, Japan has a wealth of experience related to local residents during the conservation and utilization of the archaeological site. For example, the implementation and revision of *Action Protection of Cultural Properties* protects the rights of local residents; the implementation of conservation plans such as Fudoki no Oka (風土記の丘) and Furusato Bunka no Taikenhiroba (ふるさと文化の体験広場) mentions the construction of local cultures; the construction of hundreds of archaeological parks provides places to public especially local residents for historical education and leisure; the high consciousness of protecting sites, in addition to implement of various and regular activities in the sites, promote the high participation rates of local residents and local communities in the site conservation.

However, many challenges, thoughts, and practices exist in the early stage of Japanese archaeological site conservation to obtain these successful experiences. In the 1960s-70s, Japanese economy was developing rapidly, and thus, the construction of infrastructures such as the extension of roads and the construction of buildings was blooming. Nara city, the old capital of Japan, was affected by this kind of situation; therefore, the conservation of sites and natural environment was dangerous. However, the conservation movements of Nara Palace Site during the construction of tram garage and National Route 24 led to the discussions

of ways to protect the archaeological sites during the economic construction and ways to improve the local residents' livelihood during the site conservation. This paper anatomizes the conflicts between the site conservation and local residents' livelihood, analyzes the gain or loss of local residents' benefits and the transition of their position, and finds the solutions of those issues to achieve the harmonious coexistence in Nara Palace Site.

2. Sources of the Data

This paper researches the issues related to local residents during the conservation process of Nara Palace Site mainly in the 1960s–70s. Therefore, the sources of the data are from newspapers, related organizations' publications, main protectors' biographies and manuscripts, as well as the interviews of local residents experienced that period.

Regarding newspapers, it is one of the popular media in the 1960s–70s. It conveys the government policy of site conservation. Meanwhile, it expresses the requirement of local residents. *Naranichinichi Shimbun* (奈良日日新聞)ⁱ and *Yamato Times* (大和タイムス)ⁱⁱ are two main local newspapers in Nara, and *Asahi Shimbun* (朝日新聞) and *Yomiuri Shimbun* (読売新聞) are the main national newspapers.

Regarding related organizations' publications, each of them focuses on different aspects. For example, the *Annual Bulletin of Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties* (奈良文化財研究所年報 1958 to present) records the professional researches of Nara Palace Site, while it rarely involves the local residents; *Bunzenkyo News* (文全協ニュース) (1964 to present) concentrates on the archaeological site conservation in Japan, which mentions Nara

Palace Site occasionally.

Regarding main protectors' biographies and manuscripts, they recorded the protectors' high enthusiasm and responsibility, in addition to strong action to protect the site that encouraged the general public.

Regarding the interviews of local residents, the interviewees aged over 70 years experienced the conservation process of Nara Palace Site. The changes in their livelihood and their attitudes for site conservation are quite important data for this research.

The comprehensive analysis of these data will be helpful to research the conservation of Nara Palace Site and the condition of local residents in the 1960s–70s. Especially, some clues can be found from the detailed information to solve the general issues concerning site conservation and local residents' livelihood.

3. Main Issues

During the conservation process of Nara Palace Site, several issues affected local residents' livelihood. First is the change in the ownership and usage of the land during the national land acquisition and historic site designation; second is the inconvenience caused to local residents in the protective area; third is the participation of local organizations and individuals in the site conservation.

3.1. National Land Acquisition of Nara Palace Site

Along with the conservation movement of the tram garage construction in the non-designated area of Nara Palace Site, the conservation of archaeological site has become famous. To protect the entire area of Nara Palace Site completely, the national project of land acquisition was started in 1961 (S36)ⁱⁱⁱ

by Nara Prefecture authorized by the national government. However, at that time, there was no detailed information about the schedule, scope, price, and method. Therefore, the clamor against the site designation was high because of its restriction regarding land usage. Meanwhile, local residents highly doubted the scope of land acquisition as well as the price. The most important thing is that they were worrying about their lives without farming in the future. (Naranichinichi S37.7.12(1), S37.8.6(1))

Five main issues are included in the national land acquisition. First is the schedule and scope; second is the price and method; third is the profit distribution between the land users and owners; fourth is how to deal with the non-designated area of Nara Palace Site; the last is the emotions of local residents for national land acquisition.

3.1.1. Schedule and Scope

Due to the limitation of the national fiscal expenditure, the national land acquisition of the entire area of Nara Palace Site was implemented year by year. It means that the plan was made in the previous year, and the implementation was done in the current year. The land acquisition plan of Nara Palace Site began in S37, was implemented in S38, and was almost completed in S41. (Naranichinichi S37.7.12(1)) During S40, the western part of Nara Palace Site was designated as a historic site. It greatly promoted the national land acquisition.

In the first year (S38), the schedule and the scope of the land acquisition had not released until May. However, the farmers were in a rush to plant crops, and the merchants hesitated to open the shops. (Naranichinichi S38.5.18(1)) Finally, through the communication with the director of the responsible department, the plan

that included 23 hectares and cost 420 million yen was made and began to be implemented in August.

However, the local residents and the government of Nara Prefecture discussed about the scope of land acquisition for many times. First, the plan for the scope was made by the government side based on the suggestions from the research institute, which included the ruins of city wall and gate, while the local residents disagreed with this plan. (Naranichinichi S38.5.22(1)) Then the local residents gave three reasons—the plan only included the surrounding area, the plan would be more alarming in the next year, and the survey and excavation before land acquisition might take a long time—and they offered their own plan. (Naranichinichi S38.5.24(2)) Further, a section chief from the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties (文化財保護委員会) came to Nara and expressed the opinion that the government would protect the local residents' interests. Meanwhile, some necessary means were available to conserve the site, if needed. He also urged to finish the survey and

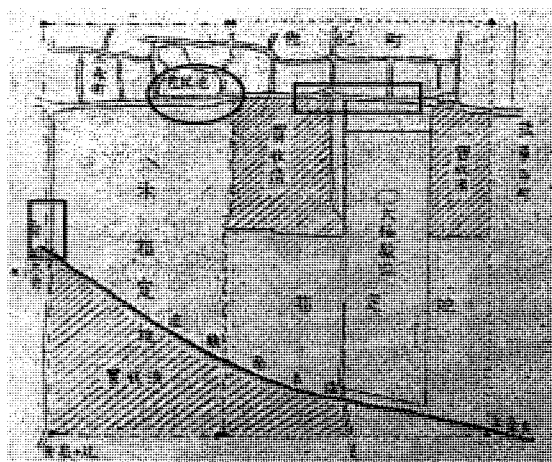


Figure 1. National Land Acquisition of Nara Palace Site in S38 and the Doubt Area from Local Residents
(Naranichinichi S39.3.9(1), S38.5.28(1))

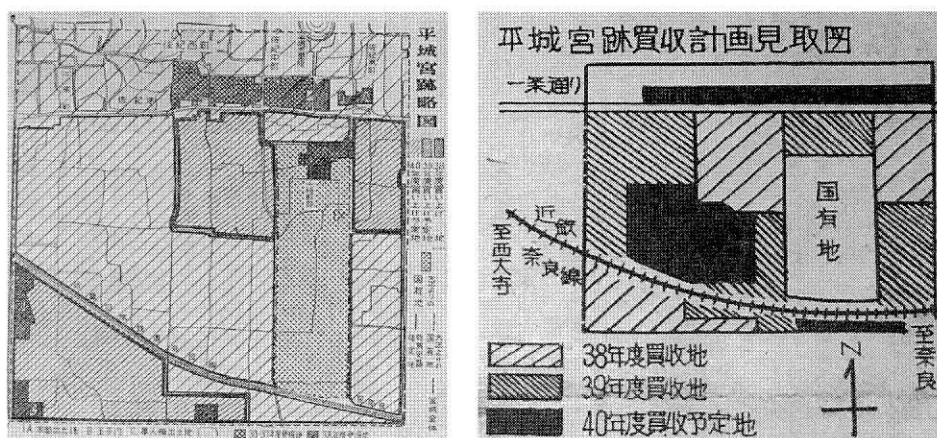


Figure 2. Process of National Land Acquisition in Nara Palace Site
(Naraken Kankou S39.7. 10 (3) and Yamato Times S39.12.10)

excavation work as soon as possible to reduce the local residents' concerns. (Naranichinichi S38.6.6 (1)) Finally, the local residents were easing rifts with the government of Nara Prefecture, and two sides reached a consensus through discussion. (Figure 1)

In the second year (S39), although suggestions were made to acquire larger scope, the government's fiscal situation made it difficult to achieve the desired objective. Consequently, similar plan as the previous year that included 23 hectares and cost 440 million yen was made, and the process of implementation proceeded smoothly. (Figure 2)

In the third year (S40), the support from government was reduced; therefore, the total fund for land acquisition was half of that in the previous two years. Furthermore, challenges from the local residents' high compensation for farmland and the relocation of 25 families (29 generations) made the land acquisition sluggish. (Naranichinichi S40.3.7 (1)) In S41, the pressure of relocation was still high. The plans of land acquisition could not be finished very well in the last two years. (Table 1)

To sum up, local residents had rights to

express their requirements for the land acquisition plan and implementation. Especially regarding relocation, they had final decision whether move or not. One important source to express their opinions is by local organizations, and another source to ensure the power of local residents is by media coverage.

3.1.2. Price and Method

The purpose of national land acquisition of Nara Palace Site is nonprofit use, which is to conserve the archaeological site utilized by the public. Therefore, the price and method of this land acquisition cannot be compared with that for commercial purpose. The lack of site conservation consciousness and the demand for the interests of local residents kindled conflicts with regard to the price and method of land acquisition. From S38 to S41, the price was increasing annually and the method was adjusted once.

First, through the preliminary consultations with local residents, the price was decided as 6000 yen per Tsubo (1坪 is around 3.3m²) in S38, which included the land compensation and land transfer tax. Therefore, 70,000

Table 1. Scope of National Land Acquisition in Nara Palace Site

Schedule	Land Acquisition Plan	Complete Status
Before S38, the central area of Nara Palace Site around 23.57 hectares is national land. The entire area of Nara Palace Site is 99 hectares, and extends to 120 hectares.		
S38	23 hectares to the south of the First Avenue (一条通り) plan to cost 420 million yen. (Naranichinichi S38.5.18 (1))	In the first period, 14.8 hectares (around 65%) were finished, which related to 120 residents. In the second period, 6 hectares were finished. In the third period, 1.7 hectares disputed area were still discussing with residents. (Naranichinichi S38.10.14 (1)) Finally, 22 hectares were finished in S38. (Naranichinichi S39.3.28 (1))
S39 Previous Plan	46 hectares left to the south of the First Avenue. It plans to cost around 1 billion yen. (Naranichinichi S38.7.26 (1), S38.12.14 (1))	
S39 Final Plan	23 hectares left to the south of the First Avenue. It plans to cost 440 million yen. (Naranichinichi S39.1.17 (1))	16 hectares were finished before the end of April, which related to 150 residents. And left 7 hectares were planning to finish before May 11 th . (Naranichinichi S39.5.1 (1))
	23.5 hectares left to the south of the First Avenue. (Naranichinichi S39.3.28 (1))	6.6 hectares in the left 7 hectares were finished until May 12 th , which related to 60 residents. (Naranichinichi S39.5.12 (2))
		Finally, 22.97 hectares were finished in S39. (Naranichinichi S39.12.10 (1))
S40 Previous Plan	16.638 hectares left to the south of the First Avenue, and 14.7 hectares to the north of the First Avenue plan to cost 900 million yen. (Naranichinichi S39.12.10 (1))	
	34.4051 hectares left in Nara Palace Site, 280 million yen got approved. (Naranichinichi S39.12.22 (1))	
S40 Final Plan	18.5 hectares left to the south of the First Avenue. It plans to cost 450 million yen. (Naranichinichi S40.7.23 (2), S40.1.6 (1))	In the first period, 11.57 hectares were finished and cost 300 million yen, which related to 125 residents. (Naranichinichi S40.11.1 (1)) The final situation was not clear.
S41 Previous Plan	4.9 hectares to the north of the First Avenue. (Naranichinichi S40.9.1 (1))	
S41 Final Plan	7.5 hectares to the north of the First Avenue had measured the proportion. At least 5 hectares should be acquired. (Naranichinichi S41.5.19 (2))	Finally, due to the increasing of the price/hectares, 3.96 hectares to the north of the First Avenue were finished. (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1))
	4.2 hectares to the north of the First Avenue. (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1))	

Notes: All of the units of proportion are united as hectare.

Tsubo (23 hectares) would cost 420 million yen. Beyond the basic fee for land acquisition, other compensations such as for the cultivation were not mentioned, which aroused the local residents' discontent. (Naranichinichi S38.5.16 (1), S38.5.18 (1))

However, local residents were not satisfied with a single price for measuring the proportion later. They required different prices according to the convenience of different area. To satisfy the local residents' requirement, the land acquisition office conveyed this situation to the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties. (Naranichinichi S38.6.29 (1)) Finally, the method of different prices for different areas was accepted, and the lowest price was 6000 yen per Tsubo. (Naranichinichi S38.7.26 (1)) According to the report, the different prices based on distance from the arterial traffic were decided. There were two levels, A and B. A level is the area less than 30 meters from the arterial traffic, and the price is 7200 yen per Tsubo; another area is B level, the price of which is 6000 yen. Some additional conditions were announced. For example, local residents could not continue farming; tax cuts and other compensations would not be offered; and the letters for land acquisitions had to be submitted before August 15th. (Naranichinichi S38.7.24)

Due to the in-depth discussion in the previous year, the land acquisition project went smoothly in S39. There were different prices based on the distance from the arterial traffic, while the price of A level increased to 8000 yen, and that of B level was still 6000 yen. (Naranichinichi S39.1.28 (1))

However, the discussion of the price in S40 became complicated again. Local residents urged to increase the price of land acquisition

substantially through the rises in prices. (Naranichinichi S40.3.7 (1), S40.6.28 (1)) They required an increase as much as 1000 yen per Tsubo. (Naranichinichi S40.7.23 (2)) In principle, the national government did not agree to raise the price for two main reasons. On the one hand, it was unfair to the residents who pass the ownership of their land to the government in former years. On the other hand, the land acquisition plan of the scope and budget in S40 was already fixed, which was difficult to adjust. (Naranichinichi S40.9.1 (1)) To promote the national land acquisition project, Nara Prefecture government did what they could do to raise 200 yen, which is the same as the bank interest. Unfortunately, it did not satisfy the local residents at all. (Naranichinichi S40.7.23 (2)) Thereafter, OKUDA Ryoza (奥田良三), the Nara Prefectural governor, used his special rights to raise another 100 yen as the compensation for farming. Finally, the price rose 300 yen per Tsubo in S40, and the national land acquisition could be continued. (Naranichinichi S40.9.1 (1), S40.9.5 (1))

In S41, the land acquisition faced big challenges in the residential area. According to the report, the government decided to raise 400 yen per Tsubo compared with that in the last year. However, the local residents required an increase of 700 yen. After discussion, 700 yen were accepted by the government at last, which then reduced the land acquisition scope from 4.2 hectares to 3.96 hectares. (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1)) (Table 2)

To sum up, local residents had a great deal of power with regard to the land acquisition price and method. They tried to get the greatest benefit through the land acquisition. Therefore, national government and Nara Prefectural government tried their best to provide higher

financial compensation to them. During this process, the local organization and media played an important role in continuing the project and in ensuring local residents' interests.

3.1.3. Profit Distribution: The Land Users and Owners

A special issue in the national land acquisition of Nara Palace Site is the profit distribution of the compensation between the land users and owners. The key target is to acquire the entire farmland to the south of the First Avenue.

In S38, the fee for land acquisition, which is 6000 yen per Tsubo, should include the land compensation and land transfer tax. The

landowners should share the land compensation with the land users if they leased the land, while the landowners were very reluctant to allow this rule. (Naranichinichi S38.5.16 (1)) Therefore, 9 landowners and 13 land users faced this issue in the land acquisition project in S38 concerning the area with 1.7 hectares. Finally, this land acquisition was hung up for profit distribution. (Naranichinichi S38.10.14 (1)^{iv)}

The same conflict happened in S39. 2 hectares area, 30 landowners and many land users were involved in. (Naranichinichi S39.6.11 (2)^{v)} The core of the contradiction was how to divide land compensation into two sides. The land users required 50% at the beginning and then

Table 2. The Price of National Land Acquisition of Nara Palace Site

Schedule	Government' Price and Method	Local Residents' Opinions
The compensation from Kintetsu Railway company (近鉄) was around 5000 yen per Tsubo.		
S38 Previous Plan	Single price, 6000 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S38.5.16 (1), S38.5.18 (1))	Oppose (Naranichinichi S38.6.29 (1))
S38 Final Plan	Different prices A level: 7200 yen per Tsubo B level: 6000 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S38.7.26 (1))	Agree
S39	Different prices A level: 8000 yen per Tsubo B level: 6000 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S39.3.28)	Agree
S40 Final Plan after many discussions	Different prices A level: 8300 yen per Tsubo B level: 6300 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S40.9.1 (1), S40.9.5 (1))	Local residents required raising 1000 yen per Tsubo, while the government tries their best to raise 300 yen. (Naranichinichi S40.7.23 (2), S40.9.1 (1), S40.9.5 (1))
S41 Previous Plan	Different prices A level: 8700 yen per Tsubo B level: 6700 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1))	The government suggested raising 400 yen per Tsubo, while the local residents opposed. (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1))
S41 Final Plan	Different prices A level: 9000 yen per Tsubo B level: 8000 yen per Tsubo B level: 7000 yen per Tsubo (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1), S41.11.6 (1))	Local residents required raising 700 yen per Tsubo, and finally it was accepted by the government. (Naranichinichi S41.10.7 (1), S41.11.6 (1))

Note: All of the units of proportion are united as Tsubo.

reduced to 40%. (Naranichinichi S40.1.6 (1)) However, the gaps were quite wide such that the landowners only wanted to offer 10%. The land acquisition office could only offer chances for both sides for discussion.

Through long time discussion, the landowners agreed to increase the compensation to 30% until S40. However, 10% difference was still existing. Finally, through the mediation by the old and respectable person in town, two sides reached an agreement. (Table 3)

To sum up, during the land acquisition, not only between the government and local residents but also among different local residents' groups faced various issues. To protect the entire archaeological site through land acquisition, the government made some concession on the price. In addition, the

important and respectable persons in the town played an important role to compromise contradictions among the local residents. Under the common efforts of all sides, the special issue in the national land acquisition of Nara Palace Site was solved.

3.1.4. Designation of Non-Designated Area

During the construction of tram garage, the scope of Nara Palace Site extended several times, and the conservation project started immediately. Compared with the interests of the new discoveries and the national conservation project, local residents who were living or farming in the site area were concerned about its influence on their lives. For example, would the land acquisition include the non-designated area and the residential area? Whether the non-

Table 3. Profit Distribution Between the Land Users and Owners during National Land Acquisition of Nara Palace Site

Schedule	Disputed Area	Related Persons	Their Opinions
S38 October	1.7 hectares	9 landowners 13 land users	The landowners did not want to share the compensation with the land users. This issue was hung up. (Naranichinichi S38.10.14 (1))
S39 November	2 hectares	30 landowners Many land users	The land users required 50%, while The landowners only offer 10%. The issue cannot be solved. (Naranichinichi S39.6.11 (2))
S40 January	2 hectares	36 landowners More than 40 land users	The land users required 40%, while the landowners only offer 10%. The land acquisition office tried to mediate the dispute, but did not reach an agreement. (Naranichinichi S40.1.6 (1))
S40 September	5.3 hectares	25 landowners 50 land users	The land users required 40%, while the landowners only offer 30%. The old and respectable person in town kept on the mediation. (Naranichinichi S40.9.22 (2))
S40 November	Finally, the landowners and land users reached an agreement, and they submitted the letters for land acquisitions. (Naranichinichi S40.11.1 (1))		

designated area would be designated as the historic site that had strict restrictions?

According to the report, until the survey and excavation in S39, the entire area of Nara Palace Site is 99 hectares, which included 55 hectares designated as the special historic site and 44 hectares as non-designated. Furthermore, 80 local residents had connections to the non-designated area. Since the end of S37, local residents were widely opposed to the designated of historic site for several limitations on the land: usage change, transaction, and ownership transfer. Especially in the residential area, it was forcefully opposed by the local residents living at there. (Naranichinichi S39.3.9 (1))

However, the designation of the entire area of Nara Palace Site is an important step to conserve the site under the protection standards of historic site. Limited by the budget and time, the new designated area could only be the same land acquisition area. In other words, if the area like the densely populated area is impossible to be acquired, the designation of this area will be delayed. (Naranichinichi S39.3.10 (1)) To achieve the overall protection of Nara Palace Site, the entire area to the south of the First Avenue that included 25 families (27 generations) was designated as historical area and planned to acquire. Finally, several houses in the northwest of this area cannot be acquired even it is in the designated area. (Naranichinichi S40.4.28 (2)) To the north of the First Avenue, more houses in the designated area cannot be acquired from the local residents.

Furthermore, the designation of non-designated area could provide benefits to local residents too. During the national land acquisition, the designated area could enjoy the preferential policies on land transfer tax, which is much lower than the non-designated area. According to the

report, the land transfer tax on the designated area is 1/4, while that of the non-designated area is 1/2. (Naranichinichi S39.4.16 (1))

Finally, through many discussions with local residents, in the entire 312,000 Tsubo area (103 hectares) of Nara Palace Site, 33,400 Tsubo (11 hectares, 220 families) residential areas to the north of the First Avenue was not designated as a historic site; all the other 278,600 Tsubo (92 hectares) area were designated as a historic site. It includes 166,700 Tsubo (55.1 hectares) in the central area designated before, and 11,000 Tsubo (36.7 hectares) in the surrounding area as a new historic site. (Naranichinichi S40.6.26 (1)^{vi}) (Figure 3)

To sum up, for the issues of whether archaeological site should be designated and whether land acquisition needs to be done, government and local residents try their best to maximize their purpose and profit. Therefore, the government had to both conserve larger scope of the site and respect individuals' opinions at large.

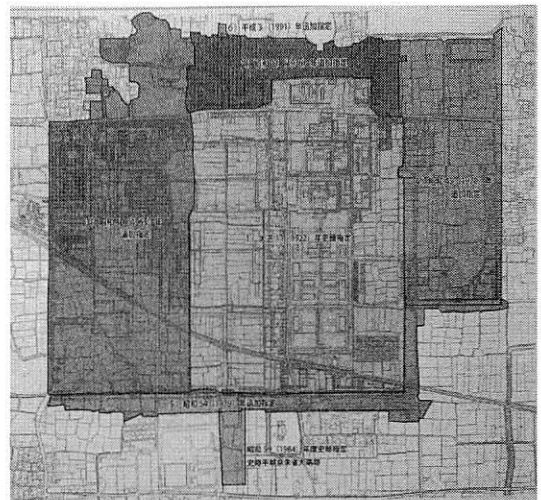


Figure 3. Process of Historic Site Designation in Nara Palace Site

(Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties 2016: 8, Figure 9)

3.1.5. Emotions of Local Residents

The land acquisition and relocation that happened in Nara Palace Site are happening at many other sites. It influences the local residents' living and production, even their emotions and ideas that could change the social structure of the village.

In the national land acquisition of Nara Palace Site, local residents are concerned about two main issues: scope and price. For scope, they were strongly opposed in the residential area that may totally change their lives; for price, they wanted to get more profits after they gave all their land to the government. Considering the requirements from local residents and the conservation of Nara Palace Site, the entire area to the south of the First Avenue was designated as a historic site area, but the designation of residential area to the north was compromised. Even designated area and planned to acquire, the final decision was up to local residents. It is thus clear that a series of activities for the conservation of Nara Palace Site had great influence on the local residents at many aspects, while at least they could make their own decision in certain cases.

After land acquisition and relocation, the local residents' lives were totally changed, which expressed two features. On the one hand, they did not have farmland anymore, so they had to find new jobs. If they moved, they had to make a new relationship with neighbors. All their lives needed to be adjusted. On the other hand, they got a large amount of compensation, so they can rebuild the houses, buy some new furniture, or make an investment. Their living standards were improved in a short time. For example, 1.25 billion yen were paid to 250 local residents in the land acquisition of Nara Palace Site during S38-S40. On average, one person

got 5 billion yen and a family of two got 10 billion yen at least. Besides living consumption, many residents purchase new farmland or mountain land at other areas. Even though the local residents sold the farmland from their ancestors for many generations, they still keep the connections with the area through the organizations organized by themselves. They can join in the survey and excavation, as well as the cleaning of Nara Palace Site. The connections between land and local residents were not cut off, but changed into another form. (Naranichinichi S41.1.6 (2))

To sum up, although the discoveries and conservation of Nara Palace Site brought great changes to local residents, while the changes happened smoothly and gently, not rapidly and crucially. With the coming of aging society, many old people pass away and young people moved out from the protective area of Nara Palace Site. The conflicts between land acquisition and local residents can be solved step by step.

3.2. Inconvenient of Local Residents' Livelihood

During the conservation of Nara Palace Site, some conflicts emerged in local residents' daily lives, such as construction and reconstruction of houses, construction of public facilities, farming without authorization and schedule of weeding.

3.2.1. Construction and Reconstruction of Houses

One of the biggest issues in the site conservation is the construction of houses. The appropriate solution for this issue directly related to the result of site conservation and the lives of local residents. Three representative cases were reported in the newspapers.

The first case is the reconstruction of MURATA's house (村田善一). According to the

report, it helped the local resident to get the reply of whether the construction was permitted. Moreover, in this report, it helped another local resident named FUKUDA (福田純一) to get the reply of whether the 400 thousand yen loss caused by the excavation in front of his house can be got or not. (Naranichinichi S37.8.4 (1)) No detailed information or further reports mentioned about the results. However, we can find that the requirements of local residents can be reached to the principal by media

The second case is the construction of INAGAKI's house (稲垣耕正). According to the report, it described the process of how the illegal construction happened and finally got permitted. The local resident was planning to build a house on his own area. During one and a half years, he submitted the requirements twice but refused for harder and harder reasons. Finally, he started the construction without official permission because he could no longer tolerate the delay. When the illegal construction happened, the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties discussed about this event immediately and gave oral permission. (Naranichinichi S40.7.14 (2)) Therefore, although the construction in the protective area of Nara Palace Site is strictly controlled, the construction of local residents' own houses should be solved in time first. If the damage of ruins underground is little, the construction should be allowed on some conditions.

The third case is the construction of houses for renting by IWAKI (岩城辰蔵) and NISHIDA (西田シズエ). According to the report on *Naranichinichi Shimbun*, *Yamato Times*, *Asahi News* and *Yomiuri Shimbun*, those reports described the process of how the illegal construction happened and had been stopped.

Two local residents submitted the requirement to build new houses next to their own houses. Without the reply for half a year, they started the construction illegally. During the process of construction, the Agency of Cultural Affairs (文化庁) tried to stop the construction through releasing the government decree and organizing meeting, but these approaches were did not work. Then, the Agency of Cultural Affairs tried to acquire the new construction area, but they cannot agree on price. Finally, their houses were completed. But they needed to pay 20 thousand yen fine and demolished the illegal buildings in 60 days based on the rules. However, 22 rentals from 8 families had already moved into the houses during this period. Even the decrees of illegal construction in the protective area were strict, the punishments were difficult to implement against the requirement from so many people. Finally, this event was finished with no results.

Different from the second case, the illegal construction for commercial profit was forcefully opposed. Government tried many approaches to solve this issue but failed due to limited budget, low and slow executive ability. The good point is that the conflicts in this event warned other similar activities, and the illegal construction for commercial profit did not spread and out of control.

3.2.2. Construction of Public Facilities

Public facilities include road, park, service facilities and etc. Sometimes, the construction makes a concession to the site conservation. It is well known that the construction of tram garage was stopped and moved outside the area of Nara Palace Site; the construction of National Route 24 was reconsidered and the plan was adjusted. On the opposite, the site conservation

makes a concession to the construction.

According to the report, the removing of the police station in Saki Town (佐紀町) led to many discussions. The policemen required to move the shabby police station to a new area. However, the National Commission for Protection of Cultural Properties opposed it. First, the discoveries in the new area are important based the small scale excavation before. Second, the construction in the protective area may lead to the private construction. Therefore, reconstruction at the original area would be fine. (Naranichinichi S37.10.28 (2)) The answer stirred up feelings of dissatisfaction among the policemen, even the local residents. All of them hoped to move the police station in a convenient place. The local residents even took strike action on their excavation to support the relocation of police station. Finally the cultural property protection board gave permission of relocation under the pressure of local residents' opinion. (Naranichinichi S37.11.8 (2))

The hardening of road on the west of Nara Palace Site led to many discussions as well. This road is accessed to the new branch of Nara Prefectural hospital, which is also the core road of residential area. However, based on the survey, the gate ruins were found on the west part. So the construction did not get the permission at the beginning. Local residents expressed dissatisfaction with the situation why their benefit should be sacrificed. (Naranichinichi S39.3.26 (2)) Gradually, the hardening of the road in Nara Palace Site was done based on carefully survey and excavation.

But the road system surrounded Nara Palace Site has not changed too much for many years. The narrow road and inconvenience traffic are always the obstacles of local residents' lives by the interview of local residents.

3.2.3. Farming without Authorization

Farming without authorization had been an issue for a long time. According to the report, the farming in national land which is located in the northwest of Nara Palace Site and accessed in Taisho Era was started after the World War II. Since the output of grain was quite low in S20, the farming in the national land of Nara Palace Site was permitted. Then the situation was moderated in S23, thus the special permission was canceled. Over 16 years, 8 persons still farmed at that area. The government gave oral warning to the illegal farmers in S29, but they required 100 thousand yen compensation. Finally, they cannot reach an agreement. Since the national land acquisition started, the farming without authorization became a big issue again. Although the farmer required compensation, the government performed tough activities this time. First, a warning notice was put in the illegal farming area. Second, after the harvest in this autumn, any planting was forbidden. Third, the farmland consolidation fee would be paid by the government. (Naranichinichi S39.10.2 (2))

3.2.4. Schedule of Weeding

According to the report, the weeding in Nara Palace Site was conducted four times a year from June to October. It would need 300 people and cost 240 thousand yen for each time. To reduce the cost, three weeding machines were brought on July and weeding started late compared with before. At that time, the pest and disease damage in Nara Palace Site had already influenced the surrounding farming area which stirred up feelings of dissatisfaction. Finally, the schedule of weeding Palace should be on time. (Naranichinichi 37.7.3 (1))

From the above, no matter small or big

conflicts happened related with local residents were in the open. Most issues were solved or trying to solve balancing the site conservation and requirement of local residents. The key solution is the platform for dialogue that both sides can express their requirements.

3.3. Participation of Local Organizations and Individuals

During the tortuous conservation process of Nara Palace Site, most local organizations and individuals played an important role in conserving and advertising the site.

3.3.1. Conservation Organizations

During the process of designating historic site, acquiring land by national government, as well as utilizing Nara Palace Site, many research institutes, conservation organizations and public groups participated therein. Meanwhile, certain amount of new organizations was established for various purposes. According to incomplete statistics, more than 10 organizations are mainly organized by local residents in Saki Town and Nara City. Among these organizations, only one group (平城宮跡指定解除促進連盟) opposed the historic site designation. Unfortunately, the information of this group is limited. Three main organizations for site conservation will be introduced as follows.

Nara Prefectural Rural Issues Research Association (奈良県農村問題研究会)

In 1961, the enthusiasm of public to conserve archaeological site played an important role during the construction of tram garage in the non-designated area of Nara Palace Site. In the conservation movements, scholars and the media are the leaders. Encouraged by such leaders, the public in Tokyo and Osaka actively responded to the call and suggested to conserve

the site. However, the local residents who lived in or around the site did not respond to the conservation at the beginning. When the extended area of Nara Palace Site was found, they were worrying about its influence on their daily lives, rather than interested in the new discoveries.

To eliminate their worries, Nara Prefectural Rural Issues Research Association took the responsibilities to organize meetings with local residents in Saki Town and discussing about how to conserve Nara Palace Site on the premise that the local residents' livelihood can be kept well. Through various rounds of discussions, local residents' opinion had been changed from opposing the designation as well as land acquisition to agreeing to sell the land to the government for the purpose of conservation based on certain conditions.

Nara Palace Site Countermeasure Committee (平城宮跡対策委員会/運営協議会)

Nara Palace Site Countermeasure Committee was established in the process of land acquisition. The members thereof were local residents in surrounding towns (佐紀町西町, 中町, 東町及び二条町), which included 180 residents, and 60 of them are core members. The earliest chief was SHIROMOTO (城本末吉). (Naranichinichi S39.3.7 (1), S39.3.12 (1)) The main purpose of this committee was to solve the issues arising out of the land acquisition, such as price rise, contradiction between landowners and users, as well as reconstruction of the houses. At the early stage, this council played an important role in solving the issues. However, this council confronted many practical difficulties afterwards and failed to continue. It was reorganized for many times thereafter. (Naranichinichi S40.3.31 (1), S40.5.15 (1))

Nara Palace Site Conservation Association (社団法人平城宮跡保存協会)

When the land acquisition almost finished, Nara Palace Site Conservation Association, which was transformed from Nara Palace Site Countermeasure Committee, organized in S41. It includes 250 local residents mainly from Saki Town, who used to conduct farming on Nara Palace Site. Conservation Association has two purposes: one is to conserve and advertise Nara Palace Site and the other one is to offer the chances for local residents to memory their history. (Naranichinichi S40.12.5 (2)) During establishment, 175 members paid 6000 yen per each as basic operation capital. From the second year, each of them should pay 600 yen per year as member dues. Members are entitled to participate in the excavation as well as other work in the site as a job. Meanwhile, such members are responsible for cleaning and weeding. In addition, they published some pamphlets to advise the site. (Naranichinichi S41.4.26 (1)) Later, they operated two stores in the site.

3.3.2. Individuals

In addition to the organizations aforementioned, many individuals played an important role in conserving Nara Palace Site. As it is well known, TANADA Kajuro (棚田嘉十郎) and MIZOBE Bunshiro (溝辺文四郎) did a large amount of work to conserve the site in the end of Meiji and Taisho Eras. In the 1960s-70s, many researchers took the responsibility to conserve the site. Two protectors will be introduced as follows.

MIZUNO Sei'ichi (水野清一 1905-1971) and Seikokyo (青考協 - 青年考古学者協議会), Kanbunkyo (関文協 - 関西文化財保存協議会)

Archaeologist MIZUNO, majored in Chinese archaeology, was a professor in Kyoto University

at that time. He played a leading role in the conservation of Nara Palace Site. Especially, he delivered various speeches on many occasions, such as in the establishment of Seikokyo and Kanbunkyo. (Bunzenkyo 2006: 87)

KITOU Kiyooki (鬼頭清明 1939-2001) and Nabunken (奈文連 - 奈良県文化財保存対策連絡会), Bunzenkyo (文全協 - 文化財保存全国協議会)

Archaeologist KITOU, researched on ancient countries and capitals, was a researcher in Nabunken at that time. Along with the research in Nara Palace/City and Fujiwara Palace/City, he also focused on the conservation. He was the core member of several conservation groups.

Nabunken was established in 1969 after the discovery of east garden of Nara Palace Site. The main activities of this organization were organizing research meetings and joint signing for the site conservation. Many pamphlets were published and sent to the public, which were mainly written by KITOU.

Bunzenkyo was established in 1970, combining East and West Cultural Property Protection Associations. As the core organization for cultural relic's conservation, it has more than 1000 members, including researchers, citizens, and groups. The main purpose of it is to support the conservation movement, advertise the knowledge of cultural property, and enhance the utilization of sites. KITOU was the chief for a period. He organized many meetings and field trips. Especially, he applied his research on the relation between ancient government and residents based on the literature and ruins into the conservation movement nowadays. (Bunzenkyo 2006: 94-95)

Based on the above, the organizations and individuals play an indispensable role

in the conservation of Nara Palace Site at the beginning that supported the work of government. The cooperation of government, research institute, organization, media and local residents promotes the conservation.

4. Summary

This paper shows the detailed information regarding the conservation process of Nara Palace Site in the 1960-70s, which included the national projects, local residents' daily lives and related organizations. Some meaningful experience related to local residents' livelihood concerning Nara Palace Site conservation can be summarized.

First is the idea. The benefits of local residents are well considered. Although the impact on local residents' lives is inevitable, both their economic benefits and emotions of the land will be given full consideration.

Second is the participant. Many people and groups make efforts to conserve the site. Site conservation is not only the duty of government but also needs the support from other aspects. We can find that the governor, scholar, even the respectable person in the town try to promote the conservation.

Third is the approach. The platform for dialogue between both sides is offered, and the channels of communication are diversified. Local residents can express their opinion through the media, some local groups or conservation groups, joint signing and extra.

Based on these conditions, the relationship between Nara Palace Site conservation and local residents is progressing smoothly.

References

1. 井上和人・栗野隆. 2010. 『平城京ロマン過去・現在・未来—今、古の都のさんざめきが聞こえる—』奈良: 京阪奈情報教育出版社.
2. 石部正志・杉田義・浜田博生. 2000. 『奈良世界遺産と住民運動』東京: 新日本出版社.
3. 文化財保存全国協議会編. 2006. 『遺跡保存の事典』東京: 平凡社.
4. 奈良文化財研究所. 2016. 『平城宮迹整備報告書』.

[Notes]

- i *Naranichinichi Shimbun* was published in 1941-1954, 1962.7-2005, 2006-2010, which suspended publication for several periods. The origin of this newspaper is *Nara Shimbun* (奈良新聞) published in 1898-1940. Then it combined with other two newspapers (大和日報, 大和毎日) and became *Naranichinichi Shimbun*. After 2010, the title of this newspaper changed to *Weekly Naranichi*.
- ii *Yamato Times* was published in 1947-1975, then its title changed to *Nara Shimbun* (奈良新聞) from 1974 and it continues to publish until now.
- iii S means Showa.
- iv It's a mistake on the report that 5,000 Tsubo is equal to 1.7 hectares, not 0.17 hectares.
- v 36 landowners and 40 land users were reported in *Naranichinichi* S40.1.6 (1).
- vi It might be a mistake on the report that 43,400 Tsubo should be 33,400 Tsubo.

Appendix

Table 4. Reports of Nara Palace Site in the Newspapers (S37–S48)

平城宮跡に関する新聞紙のまとめ（昭和37年ごろから昭和48年ごろまで）

	新聞の名前	期日	タイトル
A. 平城宮跡国費買収及び全域指定と住民の意見			
Aa. 国費買収 Aa1. 時間と範囲 Aa2. 値段と方法			
Ab. 小作人と地主 Ac. 史跡指定 Ad. 住民の気持ち			
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S37.7.12 (1)	平城宮跡国費買上げ決議
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S37.7.12 (1)	平城宮跡国費買上げについての要望書
Aa1, 2 Ac Ad	奈良日日新聞	S37.8.6 (1)	波紋呼ぶ平城宮跡国費買上げ 二派に分かれた地元 補償などめぐり対立激化
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S37.10.9 (1)	17万坪の買上げへ 参院文化財小委会平城宮跡視察
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S37.12.25 (1)	再度復活要求へ 飛鳥平城京跡保存会平城宮跡買上費ゼロで
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S37.12.26 (1)	予算全額削られる 平城宮跡の国費買上げ
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.1.13 (1)	平城宮跡の国費買上げ軌道に 総額四億二七〇〇万円 県、買収事務所設置へ
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.1.19 (1)	25日に開催決まる 平城宮跡買収調査委員会
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.1.28 (1)	上京して打ち合せ 県文保課平城宮跡の買上げで
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S38.2.10 (1)	買上げ県に一任 県文保課長ら平城宮跡問題で語る
Aa1, 2 Ab Ad	奈良日日新聞	S38.5.16 (1)	地元農民、暗い表情 はかどらぬ平城宮跡買上げ
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S38.5.18 (1)	買上げ七万坪 平城宮跡買収軌道に
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.5.22 (1)	今月末から実測調査 平城宮跡の買収交渉
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S38.5.24 (2)	難航する平城宮跡の買収 県と地元意見対立 買収予定地の設定めぐり
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.5.28 (1)	地元側が態度硬化 平城宮跡の買収交渉
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.6 (1)	“地元と話合う用意” 平城宮跡の買い上げ中央の課長来県
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.6 (1)	地元が努力約す
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.22 (1)	26日から測量開始 平城宮跡の買収予定地
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.25 (2)	明年予算確保明るい 平城宮跡の買上げ
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.27 (1)	平城宮跡測量開始 地元代表らも立会い
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.6.29 (1)	価格でこじれる 平城宮跡の買上げ
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.3 (1)	階段を設ける方針 難航の平城宮跡買収価格
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.4 (1)	地元と話合い 平城宮跡買収
Aa1 Ad	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.10 (1)	早期、全域買上げを陳情 野田自民政調副会長平城宮跡視察で地元が
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.20 (1)	買収はまた遅れる 平城宮跡交渉窓口に支障
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.24 (1)	先ず地域価値を示す 買収事務所平城宮跡の所有者へ
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S38.7.26 (1)	買収計画図を作成 明年の平城宮跡買収費確保へ
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.9.17 (1)	写真集の要望書作る 平城宮の継続買収促進へ

Aa1, 2 Ab	奈良日日新聞	S38.10.14 (1)	紛糾地域は除外か 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S38.10.26 (1)	先ず120人と契約終る 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S38.11.30 (1)	第一次支払い始まる 平城宮跡の国費買上げ 最高一人五百万円
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S38.12.14 (1)	明るい見通しつく 平城宮跡民有地の買収
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S39.1.17 (1)	来月末から交渉 明年度分平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S39.1.28 (1)	路線価方式で実施 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa1 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.9 (1)	平城宮跡趾全域を指定地へ 十日すぎから交渉 未指定地の所有者らと
Aa1 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.10 (1)	全域指定本決めへ 平城宮跡整備事務次長が語る
Aa1, 2 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.24 (1)	具体的な連絡ない 平城宮跡の全域買収問題
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.28 (1)	国費買収交渉で 23.5 ヘクタール決る 六割近く国有地に 平城宮跡全域買収来年度の地元交渉
Aa1 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S39.4.16 (1)	地主の同意求める 県事務所平城宮跡の全域指定へ
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S39.5.1 (1)	急ピッチで進む 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S39.5.12 (2)	地主全部の承諾得る 平城宮跡民有地買収
Aa1 Ab	奈良日日新聞	S39.6.11 (2)	未解決の小作地に主力 国費買収作業終わる 土地収用法の適用考慮
Aa1	奈良県観光	S39.7.10 (3)	アンケート① 平城宮跡について
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S39.12.10 (1)	本年度文は全部終わる 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa1	大和タイムス	S39.12.10	既に五分の三が国有 平城宮跡本年度分も大半買収
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S39.12.22 (1)	第一次二億八百万円 平城宮跡買上げ 県文保委復活要求へ
Aa1, 2 Ab	奈良日日新聞	S40.1.6 (1)	地主と小作人对立 平城宮跡今年の買収予定地で
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S40.2.5 (2)	所有者、値上げ要求 県整備事務所応じられないと高姿勢
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S40.3.7 (1)	かなり遅れそう 平城宮跡の新年度民有地買収
Aa1 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S40.4.28 (2)	民家密集地も指定 平城宮跡の未指定地
Aa1 Ac	奈良日日新聞	S40.6.26 (1)	史跡に指定さる 平城宮跡の未指定地域
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S40.6.28 (1)	平城宮跡の買収交渉大詰め 近く所有者と会合 県整備事務所明るい見通しつく
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S40.7.23 (2)	平城宮跡民有地買収交渉行詰まる 千円の値上げ要求 国と直接交渉すると地主
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.1 (1)	買収の値上げ認めぬ 文保委柳川課長平城宮跡の問題で語る
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.1 (1)	知事あっ旋で軌道へ 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.5 (1)	きょう態度を決定 平城宮跡買収の知事あっせん
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.17 (1)	二十日ごろ協議書 平城宮第一次買収分
Aa1 Ab	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.22 (2)	解決のキザシ出る 平城宮跡の小作人と地主配分
Aa1, 2 Ab	奈良日日新聞	S40.11.1 (1)	年末に三億支払い 平城宮跡の民有地買収

Aa2	読売新聞	S40.12.20	難航しそう一条通北側の買収 強い農家の反対 安すぎる価格大蔵省も気乗り薄
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S40.12.21	24日に二億三千万 平城宮跡民有地買収費支払い
Aa2	読売新聞	S40.12.22	24日に支払い 平城宮跡買い上げ代金
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S40.12.24	北側買上げも要望 知事帰県談平城宮跡の民有地
Aa2	大和タイムス	S40.12.24	来年度中に買収完了を 平城宮跡で文部省に要望
Aa2	読売新聞	S40.12.24	来年度は全額認めてと陳情 県、平城宮跡の買い上げ
Aa2	産経新聞	S40.12.24	予算額の認可を陳情 平城宮跡買い上げで
Aa2	大和タイムス	S40.12.25	百九人に二億三千万円 平城宮跡買い上げ代金支払い
Aa2 Ad	奈良日日新聞	S41.1.6 (2)	大金にわく平城宮跡旧地主 12億円ころげ込む 不景気知らずの別天地
Aa1	奈良日日新聞	S41.5.19 (2)	本格的買収交渉へ平城宮跡の国費買収
Aa1, 2	奈良日日新聞	S41.10.7 (1)	知事の善処で解決へ 平城宮跡の民有地買収
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S41.11.6 (1)	結局、七百円値上げ 平城宮跡本年度買収解決
Aa1	大和タイムス	S48.2.1	まとめて 面倒みよ 平城宮東院跡買上げで地元が陳情 “コマギレは困る” 文化庁、県へ公債買収案
Aa1	読売新聞	S48.2.2	平城宮跡東院跡買い上げ 文化庁へ“一括”直訴 地主30人 県にも協力頼む
Aa2	奈良日日新聞	S48.8.27 (1)	国費買上げ軌道に 平城宮跡国地方債制度導入で
Ad	奈良日日新聞	S38.4.23 (1)	奥田知事の発言が動機 来県の共産党谷口代議士語る平城宮跡買上げ
Ad	奈良日日新聞	S40.2.15	24日平城宮跡視察 学術調査団一行が来県
Ad	奈良日日新聞	S48.12.10 (2)	新県民にも郷土愛 問題多い平城宮跡周辺
B. 平城宮跡保存と住民の日常生活との対立			
Ba. 住居の建築 Bb. 公共施設の建築・移築 Bc. 耕作 Bd. 草刈り			
Ba	奈良日日新聞	S37.8.4 (1)	誠意のない文保委 平城宮跡放任された補償で地元講義
Ba	奈良日日新聞	S40.7.14 (2)	一年半ぶりに許可 平城宮跡の民家増築
Ba	奈良日日新聞	S46.4.30 (1)	文化庁、対決覚悟で不許可 平城宮跡指定地域内の無許可建築に裁定
Ba	奈良日日新聞	S46.9.22 (1)	県下初の原状回復命令出す 文化庁が二家主に 平城宮跡の違法建築で
Ba	読売新聞・夕刊	S48.6.4	文化財規制無視許されぬ 違反住宅の訴え却下 奈良地裁平城宮跡は国民の財産
Ba	朝日新聞・夕刊	S48.6.4	私権より文化財保護 原状復帰命令は妥当 奈良地裁所有者の却下
Ba	大和タイムス	S48.6.5	個人の権利より文化財が大事 原状回復せよ 平城宮跡に建築の二人敗訴
Ba	読売新聞	S48.6.5	どまどう入居者8世帯 平城宮跡の貸し家訴訟棄却 どこに訟えたら契約書には「保証なし」
Ba	朝日新聞	S48.6.5	私たちの暮しはどうなるんだ 平城宮跡判決の建物入居者ら 絶対に立退かない やっと得た「安住の地」
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S37.10.28 (2)	波紋呼ぶ佐紀駐在所の移転 発掘協力を拒否か 地元、文保委の態度に不満

Bb	奈良日日新聞	S37.11.8 (2)	こんどは建築基準法違反か 佐紀駐在所の移転 文保法は条件つき許可
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.26 (2)	地元、“まだ文化財か”の不服 “舗装工事待った” 平城宮跡西側沿いの県道
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S42.11.17 (1)	近鉄の移設考える 県経済部長答弁平城宮跡公園化すれば
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S43.6.13 (1)	近鉄路線移設せよ 県万博対策委平城宮跡公園化答申
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S43.4.6 (1)	奈良バイパス万国博開通は絶望か 新路線を検討へ 建設省奈良開発一歩も進まず 文化財が大きな壁
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S40.4.24 (4)	平城宮跡に保養センター 簡易保険事業団が計画
Bb	大和タイムス	S40.12.25	高まる国立博物館移転論 平城宮跡内へ改築の声 文部省内にも最近の展示内容にも問題
Bb	奈良日日新聞	S43.2.2 (1)	平城宮跡へ建設望む 奈良国立博物館新築位置で知事が
Bc	奈良日日新聞	S38.8.12 (2)	未解決の無断耕作 離作料要求もからむ
Bc	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.26 (2)	始の返還申し入れ 平城宮跡の無断耕作者
Bc	奈良日日新聞	S39.9.14 (1)	文保委が乗り出す 平城宮跡内の無断耕作解決へ
Bc	奈良日日新聞	S39.10.2 (2)	明け渡しは収穫後 平城宮跡の無断耕作問題
Bd	奈良日日新聞	S37.7.3 (1)	平城宮跡の朝堂院あとを草刈り
Bd	奈良日日新聞	S38.2.10 (1)	平城宮跡で芝焼き
Bd	奈良日日新聞	S38.8.16 (1)	保存対策にも万全 平城宮跡問題でも語る
Bd	奈良日日新聞	S40.10.6 (1)	不手際から焦げる 平城宮跡一本松大極殿跡
C. 住民参加による平城宮跡の保存			
Ca. 保存組織 Cal. 平城宮跡対策委員会/運営協議会 Ca2. 平城宮跡保存協力会			
Cb. 保存個人 Cc. 保存運動 Cc1. 近鉄検車区建設 Cc2. 国道24号線バイパス建設 Cc3. ほかの			
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.7 (1)	10日に役員を改選 平城宮跡対策委員会
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.12 (1)	会長選出はお預け 平城宮跡対策委員会の役員改選
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S39.3.24 (1)	会長に福井氏有力 平城宮跡対策委員会
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S40.3.12 (1)	委員全員を再編成 平城宮跡対策協議会
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S40.3.22 (1)	新しい組織造りへ 平城宮跡対策協議会解体か
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S40.3.31 (1)	五日ごろに新発足 平城宮跡対策運営協議会
Ca1	奈良日日新聞	S40.5.15 (1)	やっと新役員決まる 平城宮跡対策協議会
Ca2	奈良日日新聞	S40.12.5 (2)	平城宮跡保存おへ民間協力 旧地主で「会」設立へ 文保委もバックアップ
Ca2	読売新聞	S40.12.12	農地売却後の生活安定へ 財団法人「平城宮跡協会」づくり
Ca2	産経新聞	S40.12.5	地主で保存顕彰 平城宮跡協力を結成
Ca2	奈良日日新聞	S41.4.26 (1)	近く保存協力会 平城宮跡の旧地主らで
Ca2	奈良日日新聞	S41.6.29 (1)	来月三日に結成式 平城宮跡の保存協力会
Ca	奈良日日新聞	S37.7.12 (1)	奈良でも結成！平城宮跡を守る会
Ca	奈良日日新聞	S37.7.14 (1)	政府へ保存要望書 平城宮跡を守る会発足
Ca	奈良日日新聞	S38.3.31 (1)	初代所長に加納氏 平城宮跡整備事務所
Ca	奈良日日新聞	S39.12.12 (1)	平城京研究会発足
Ca	奈良日日新聞	S45.10.21 (1)	平城宮跡碑の保存へ 浄財募金を展開中

Cb	奈良日日新聞	S43.2.14 (1)	明治百年と郷土の偉才(7) 棚田嘉十郎氏 命がけの保存運動 平城宮跡へ悲願の一生
Cc1	奈良日日新聞	S38.1.22 (1)	新車庫計画を変更 近鉄が平城宮跡買上げで
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.18 (1)	地主と補償など交渉 奈良バイパスの平城宮跡地区
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.2.10 (1)	奈良バイパス積極的に促進 路線もまだ未決定 両者で突っ張り 合い 平城宮跡さげよ文部省 変更増
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.4.8 (1)	路線変更で影響大 = 奈良市が早期決定働きかける = 奈良バイ パス予定路線地元は混乱
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.5.3 (1)	バイパス早期完工質疑録(1)
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.5.7 (1)	バイパス早期完工質疑録(3)
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.5.15 (1)	バイパス早期完工質疑録(10)
Cc2	奈良日日新聞	S43.5.17 (1)	バイパス早期完工質疑録(12)
Cc3	毎日新聞	S40.3.16	平城宮跡の保存を考えよう
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S41.9.4 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきや
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.7 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきか(1)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.8 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきか(2)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.9 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきか(3)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.10 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきか(4)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S42.2.11 (1)	平城宮跡の保存を如何にすべきか(終)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S45.1.9 (1)	都市の開発と保存 新平城京建設の提唱(1)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S45.1.10 (1)	都市の開発と保存 新平城京建設の提唱(2)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S45.1.11 (1)	都市の開発と保存 新平城京建設の提唱(3)
Cc3	奈良日日新聞	S45.1.12 (1)	都市の開発と保存 新平城京建設の提唱(4)
D. 住民参加による平城宮跡の整備と活用			
Da. 整備 Db. 活用			
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S39.7.16 (1)	知事、三大公園新設構想発表 葛城山、矢田丘陵、平城宮跡の三 つ 歴史公園へ博物館も
Da	奈良日日新聞	S39.9.11 (1)	買収地の平坦化から 平城宮跡整備急ぐ
Da	奈良日日新聞	S39.9.16 (1)	きょうから本格的に 平城宮跡の整備開始
Da	奈良日日新聞	S39.11.7 (1)	緑地化方針決まる 平城宮跡国費買収地域
Da	奈良日日新聞	S40.5.21 (2)	道路造りや植樹 平城宮跡第二次整備計画
Da	奈良日日新聞	S40.9.10 (1)	二千万円投じて 今年の平城宮跡整備
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S40.12.2 (2)	歴史公園で保存を 平城宮跡の整備問題
Da	奈良日日新聞	S41.1.16 (1)	あすから本格工事 平城宮跡の買収地整備
Da	奈良日日新聞	S41.4.26 (1)	芝張りや遊歩道 今年の平城宮跡整備
Da	奈良日日新聞	S41.5.22 (1)	背の低いサッキ 平城宮跡整備あとに植樹
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S41.7.14 (1)	史跡公園化実現を記念事業に平城宮跡保存
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S41.8.2 (1)	文化会館建設など 平城宮跡史蹟公園試案まとまる
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S41.12.13 (1)	平城史跡公園に 県平城宮跡整備構想発表
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S42.12.3 (1)	平城宮跡の公園化も 立派な環境造りに努力
Da Db	読売新聞	S40.3.7	来月、国の保存協議会 平城宮跡史跡公園化進む

Da	産経新聞	S40.5.20	第二次朝堂院に重点 40年度の平城宮跡整備
Da Db	朝日新聞	S40.5.22	旧平城京中心に復元 朱雀大路は文化施設帯
Da	毎日新聞	S40.12.10	保存・整備のマスタープランを 80パーセントは国有地になったが
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S46.11.13 (1)	平城宮跡南部が理想的位置 「奈良計画」を説明 奈良市庁舎建設特別委開く 京大西山教授語る
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S47.6.9 (1)	平城京の全体像が浮き彫り 調査結果まとまる 保存開発に有効な活用を
Da Db	奈良日日新聞	S47.6.9 (1)	平城京の全体像が浮き彫り 朱雀大路はのこせ 公園化の都市施設可能
Da	毎日新聞	S48.5.17	平城宮跡に万葉大草原 千三百年の昔そのままに 百ヘクタールに草や鳥 テスト用地が完成
Db	奈良日日新聞	S40.2.5 (2)	発掘調査の現地説明会開く
Db	奈良日日新聞	S42.8.12 (1)	出土品一般公開など 県万博整備委員会平城宮跡見学受入れ

Table 5. Conservation Organizations of Nara Palace Site

平城宮跡に関する組織

	組織の名前とURL	期間	会長	出版物の名前とURL
1	奈良文化財研究所 http://www.nabunken.go.jp	1952- present		「奈文研ニュース」 2001-present https://www.nabunken.go.jp/publication/nabunkennews.html
2	奈良県農村問題研究会	-1961-		
3	平城宮跡を守る会 Naranichinichi S37.7.12 (1)	1962-		
4	飛鳥、平城京跡保存会	1960s	奥田良三	要望書
5	奈良を守る会	1960s	矢川民雄	
6	平城宮跡発掘調査事務所	1960s		
7	平城宮跡整備事務所	1963-	加納清尋	
8	平城宮史跡指定解除促進連盟	1960s	城本末吉	
9 Cal	平城宮跡対策委員会 / 平城宮跡対策運営協議会 / 平城宮跡買上げ対策委員会	1963-1965	城本末吉、 橋本万治郎、 福井由太郎	
10 Ca2	社団法人平城宮跡保存協力会	1966-present		
11	平城京研究会			
12	平城宮跡碑保存会 Naranichinichi S45.10.21 (1)	1970	小清水卓	
13	奈良県文化財保存対策連絡会 (奈文連)	1969		
14	青年考古学者協議会(青考協)			「いたすけニュース」
15	関西文化財保存協議会(関文協)	1966-1968		「埋蔵文化財問題」 1966 - 1968

16	文化財保存対策協議会（文保協）			
17	文化財保存全国協議会（文全協） http://www001.upp.so-net.ne.jp/bunzenkyou/index.html			「文全協ニュース」1964-present http://www001.upp.so-net.ne.jp/bunzenkyou/bunzenkyounews.html 「文化財を守るために」1970-1990 → 「明日への文化財」1991-present http://www001.upp.so-net.ne.jp/bunzenkyou/asubun.html 「埋蔵文化財問題」1970-1971
18	埋蔵文化財保護対策委員会（埋文委）			「埋文委ニュース」 http://archaeology.jp/maibun/news52.htm
19	日本遺跡学会 http://iseki-g.cocolog-nifty.com/blog/			「日本遺跡学会会報」2003-present http://iseki-g.cocolog-nifty.com/blog/cat49486225/
20	全国史跡整備市町村協議会	1966-present		「全史協会報」1998-present
21	ユネスコ・アジア文化センター 文化遺産保護協力事務所 http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/index.html			「文化遺産ニュース」1999-2009, 2010-present http://www.nara.accu.or.jp/news/index.html
22	ユネスコ・アジア文化センター			「ユネスコ・アジア文化通信」1972-1975 「ユネスコ・アジア文化ニュース」1975-present http://www.accu.or.jp/jp/accunews/2016.html#398
23	世界遺産登録に燃える奈良を歩く会	1997 -		
24	平城宮跡サポートネットワーク http://www.heijyonet.nara.jp/	2001-present		「天平のひろば」2001-present http://www.heijyonet.nara.jp/spt5.html
25	国営飛鳥歴史公園事務所平城分室 https://www.asuka-park.go.jp/	2008-present		「国営飛鳥歴史公園ニュース」2003-present https://www.asuka-park.go.jp/news/detail.php?id=260
26	平城宮跡にぎわいづくり実行委員会	2010		
27	平城京天平祭実行委員会			